

New York, Aug. 2.—Silver, 64c; lead, 56.35; spelter, not quoted; copper, \$25.00@27.00.

WEATHER—Utah: Local Thunder Showers This Afternoon or Tonight; Thursday, Probably Fair; Cooler in North Central Portion.

# Italians Inflict Severe Defeat On the Austrians

## FRENCH DEAL POWERFUL BLOW ON STRONGLY FORTIFIED POSITION

**New Advances Along the Somme Front—Made by Both British and French Forces—Berlin Admits Capture of Position and Complete Demolishing of Trenches—Fierce Attempt to Regain Lost Ground Fails Before British Barrier of Fire—Germans Forcing Issue at Verdun—French Forced Back in Violent Attack.**

Dealing another powerful blow at the German lines, the French last night took a strongly fortified position between the Hem wood and Monacu farm, close to the river Somme, northwest of Peronne, according to this afternoon's Paris bulletin. New advances along the Somme front, in northern France, have been made by both the French and British.

The French gain, the more important, is admitted by Berlin. It was effected between Hem wood and Monacu farm near the river, where a strongly held German work was captured. The German trenches, says the Berlin report, had been completely demolished.

The British made their progress east of Pozieres as the result of hand-to-hand fighting. The Germans were on the aggressive west of Highwood, but were unable to get beyond the British fire barrier in an attempt to recapture lost ground.

Little indication of the progress of events on the Russian front is contained in today's official report from Petrograd, which records merely rifle and artillery duels at various points and the repelling of minor attacks on Russian positions. The German war office declares that several Russian attacks in the Stokhod sector were beaten off.

Before Verdun, where the Germans have been violently attacking east of the Meuse, they have captured a height northwest of Fort Souville. Apparently the Germans are making a renewed effort to force the issue at Verdun. Paris last night reported heavy attacks east of the Meuse, in which the French lines were temporarily penetrated in some sectors. Today the French war office admits that in the continuance of these attacks the French lines have been pushed a little further back in the Vaux-le-Chapitre wood and at Chenois, northeast of Verdun.

**French Capture Powerful Works.** Paris, Aug. 2, 12 noon.—North of the river Somme last night the French troops took a powerfully fortified German work between Hem wood and Monacu farm, it was officially announced by the French war department this afternoon.

On the right bank of the river Meuse, north of the fortress of Verdun, there was a violent series of engagements throughout the night at Vaux-le-Chapitre wood and Chenois extending to the east as far as to the south of Damloup. After a series of unsuccessful attacks, some with asphyxiating gas, the Germans gained a little ground in Vaux-le-Chapitre wood and at Chenois.

During the night the French took prisoner 100 Germans, including three officers.

A Russian reconnoitering the party, the statement adds, made a bayonet charge in the Champagne region, dispersing a German detachment.

The text of the statement follows:

"North of the Somme, between the Hem wood and the Monacu farm, our troops captured a fortified work strongly held by the enemy. South of this river an attack delivered by our troops resulted in our occupation of a German trench to the northwest of Benicourt; we also took some prisoners."

"In the Champagne district west of Auberville a Russian reconnoitering party delivered a bayonet charge against a detachment of the enemy, which was thereby dispersed, leaving behind a number of dead."

**Violent Fighting on the Meuse.** "On the right bank of the river Meuse the fighting continued last night with the most violent series of engagements between Vaux-le-Chapitre and Chenois and spread to the east as far as to the south of Damloup. The enemy, after a series of fruitless attacks, some of which were accompanied by the spreading of asphyxiating gas, gained a little ground in the Vaux-le-Chapitre wood and at Chenois, but elsewhere all their endeavors were checked by our fire. In the course of these engagements, which resulted in important losses to the enemy, we took 100 prisoners, including three officers."

"Along the Somme front our aviators yesterday showed activity. A total of 33 aerial encounters took place over the lines of the enemy. One German aeroplane, attacked by two Nieuport machines, was seen to fall in flames, while fourteen other German machines, seriously damaged, were compelled to land or were seen to dive down within their lines."

**French Penetrate German Trenches.** Berlin, Aug. 2.—Via London, 5:15 p. m.—On the high road between Maricourt and Clerly, in the region of the river Somme, French troops penetrated "to our completely demolished trenches," says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters. The Germans captured a hill in the salient northeast of Fort Souville in the region of Verdun.

With regard to operations on the eastern front the statement says several Russian attacks against the German positions in the Stokhod sector broke down.

The official statement follows:

"Western front: North of the Somme, in the sector from Maurepas to the Somme, the enemy vainly attacked during the evening with very strong forces after having suffered a sanguinary defeat during local enterprises against Monacu farm, through a speedy counter attack by German battalions. On the high road from Maricourt to Clerly the enemy penetrated to our completely demolished trenches. The enemy losses were again considerable. South of the Somme there was local fighting near Belloy and Estres."

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) we made some progress on the northwest and to the west of the Thiaumont work. We captured a hill salient northwest of Fort Souville and pressed the enemy back considerably in the mountain forest and in the small Laufey wood. Nineteen officers and 982 unwounded men were taken prisoner, and 14 machine guns were captured."

**Austrians Suffer Severe Defeat.** Rome, Aug. 2.—Via London, 1:25 p. m.—The Austrians suffered a severe defeat in Monday's engagements in the Astico valley, the war office announced tonight. Their attacks on the Italian lines at Monte Seluggio, Castellatta and Monte Cimone were repulsed with extremely heavy losses for the attacking forces, the official statement declares.

An Italian aerial squadron dropped four tons of high explosives on the White Head Torpedo and Submarine Works west of Fiume in Hungary yesterday, seriously damaging the plant. The announcement adds:

"Further information received shows the serious nature of the defeat suffered by the enemy in the fighting in the Astico valley on Monday. After a heavy bombardment of the whole line between Tovo and the Asa valley the enemy made demonstrations on Monte Seluggio and on Castellatta and attacked in force on Monte Cimone but were defeated with very heavy loss."

As enemy aircraft had on July 27 attacked Italian open towns on the lower Adriatic without any military object one of our strong Caproni squadrons yesterday bombarded the Whitehead Torpedo and Submarine Works three kilometers west of Fiume. In spite of the heavy fire of anti-aircraft artillery and attacks by enemy fighters our aviators succeeded in dropping four tons of high explosives which did much damage to the works."

**Allies to Wage UNANIMOUS FIGHT**

**Entente Powers in Complete Unity on Economic Policy—War to Knife Their Determination.**

**EYES ARE OPENED**

**Asquith Reviews Situation—Complete Reparation for Devastated Areas Must Be Obtained.**

London, Aug. 2, 4:50 p. m.—Premier Asquith, on opening the discussion in the house of commons on the resolutions of the Paris economic conference, said the British government had entered the conference with two objects in view. The first was to convince the Central Powers that the entente powers, whatever their influence was on the economic policy, were resolved to wage war in complete unity and determination in economic as in military spheres. The object was to make preparations following the period of the declaration of peace in view of the known will and attitude of the Germans.

"Our eyes have been opened," said the premier, "as to the meaning of the manifold ramifications of the German system of economic penetration and commercial and financial control of vital interests and the use to which with advantage this system could be put in time of war."

"Germany," Mr. Asquith said, "would be animated with the same spirit when the war was over. The Germans already were organizing their industries for an attack on the markets of the entente allies," he said, "and for a vigorous, if possible, attack on neutral markets."

**Germans Have Advantage.** The Germans would start with obvious advantages, the premier continued, through their action in destroying works and factories in the invaded countries, and because of the fact that they had a large maritime fleet safely interned in German and neutral ports, it would be necessary to make preparations for the coming of peace and the resolutions of the conference reached the general lines upon which these preparations would proceed.

**Asquith Reviews Situation.** Reviewing the situation in general Premier Asquith emphasized two points, first, the determination of the allies to obtain reparation for the devastated areas, and second that "these resolutions are not aimed at neutrals."

"The attention of the government," continued the premier, "has been called to the fact that some apprehension has arisen in neutral countries more especially in the United States with regard to these resolutions—that the resolutions might be directed against neutrals. This is not the case. The resolutions contemplated only necessary measures of self defense against economic aggression threatening the allies' most vital interests and, in carrying them into effect, every endeavor will be made to insure neutrals against suffering."

There was no more hardened free trader than he, said the premier, but no one could be blind to the fact that this war, with its upheaval of social, political and commercial conditions brought new problems and modifications into the solution of all problems.

Premier Asquith repeated that it was an essential condition to peace that Belgium and Serbia be restored, not only politically, nationally and diplomatically, but materially and economically to the positions in which they stood before the war. The devastated districts of France and Poland would be similarly treated.

Dealing briefly with the measures proposed for the course of the war and during the period of reconstruction, Premier Asquith said it was the bounden duty of the allies to take every step to secure for their own use the supplies produced by their own countries. As for permanent measures for mutual assistance and collaboration among the allies these would be left to each country, consistent with the purpose of promoting economic independence of hostile countries among the allies. He emphasized the point that the resolutions were not aimed at neutrals.

**Omens for Future.** As far as Great Britain was concerned, continued the premier, the omens for the future were very encouraging. British industries had shown extraordinary enterprise and resourcefulness and there was a greater disposition among manufacturers to co-operate and call on the available scientific and mechanical resources of the country, to increase the output and improve the organization. Certain commercial changes, said Mr. Asquith, amounted to a revolution. The board of trade was engaged in a scheme to render the country independent of supplies from hostile belligerents in respect to dyes, spelter, etc. The plans for research already had been perfected. The question of industrial and commercial policy generally has been referred to a committee and the government was in communication with India and with the dominions and the whole matter of the empire's trade policy would be considered.

The government, added the premier, was in consultation with labor representatives with a view to the formulation of an after-war policy in social and industrial matters intended to secure a fairer distribution among all classes of the results of modern industry.

**DEUTSCHLAND OFF TANGIER SOUND**

**German Merchant Submarine Headed Toward Capes and Going at High Speed.**

**AEROPLANES WATCHING**

**No Word From the Bremen—Sister Ship Expected at Any Time—New Boats Building.**

Newport News, Va., Aug. 2.—The Deutschland was reported off Thimble Shoals lighthouse, about four or five miles from Fortress Monroe, at 4 o'clock. She seemed to be heading for Fortress Monroe.

Cape Henry, Va., Aug. 2.—The German merchant submarine Deutschland had not been sighted here at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, twenty-one hours after she left Baltimore on her return trip to Germany. Marine men believed the boat had stopped somewhere up Chesapeake bay, as not more than seventeen hours would have been necessary for her to make the trip here even at a moderate rate of speed.

The last report from the vessel came at 6:30 o'clock this morning when she was sighted at Tangier island, 60 miles up the bay. At that hour she was under way and was attended by the tug Thomas F. Timmings.

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Shortly after noon today a two-funnel warship came near the three-mile line for a short time but later put back to sea. Only one allied warship has been sighted off here during the day.

Newport News, Va., Aug. 2.—The German merchant submarine Deutschland was sighted off Tangier Sound at 6 o'clock this morning. She was still headed toward the lower bay at a high rate of speed. Tangier Sound is about 75 miles above the capes.

Two aeroplanes were seen flying over lower Chesapeake bay at Hampton Roads shortly after daybreak this morning. They were not from the Atlantic coast aerodrome station here. It is believed they came from the armored cruiser North Carolina on neutrality patrol off the Virginia capes. The machines maneuvered back and forth over the water at a moderate altitude.

**No Word From Bremen.** Baltimore, Aug. 2.—No word has been heard from the Bremen, Deutschland's sister ship, since it left Bremerhaven, according to Paul G. L. Hilken, a member of the Eastern Forwarding company, the American agents of the Deutschland.

Purely as a guess, Mr. Hilken said today, the Bremen may arrive at Baltimore any time after tomorrow. He did not know the date on which she left the German port. He admitted that preparations were going on at Locust Point pier just vacated by the Deutschland to receive another submarine. Mr. Hilken also said his company had cargo stored in every large port on the Atlantic seaboard.

Mr. Hilken talked concerning the line of submarine merchantmen which the Deutsche Ozean Reederei builds and owners of the Deutschland and Bremen propose to establish between Germany and America. One of the submarines of the line will be named the America, he said, and another will be called the Baltimore.

Passengers arrived today on an Old Dominion liner from New York reported when the ship approached the Virginia capes only one foreign warship was sighted. They told of seeing an object lying low in the water with two masts visible, toward which the foreign cruiser was heading. It looked like two huge buoys with masts above it might be supporting a net. It lay just outside the three-mile limit where the channel is narrow.

Fortress Monroe, Va., Aug. 2.—Eighteen hours after the German submarine Deutschland sailed from Baltimore on her return voyage to Germany, she had not been sighted from the Virginia capes or in Hampton Roads and nothing had been heard from her since 6:30 o'clock this morning, when she was reported off Tangier sound about 60 miles up Chesapeake bay.

Although last night she was said to be making 15 knots, she apparently has not been proceeding since at a much slower rate of speed. On the trip up the bay after her arrival off the capes only 17 hours was required for the run from Hampton Roads to Baltimore.

Much surprise was occasioned here by reports brought by passengers on an incoming coastwise steamer that only one allied warship was on guard today off the capes.

**THE CONTRAST.** "I gorry, I'm tired!" "There you go! You're tired! Here I be a standin' over a hot stove all day, an' you wurkin' in a nice cool sewer!"

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## MEDIATORS TO SETTLE STRIKE

**Three Men Appointed by U. S. Department of Labor to Confer With Garment Workers**

**MATTER COMPLICATED**

**Orders for Women's Clothes Waiting to Be Filled—Country Facing General Strike.**

New York, Aug. 2.—Three mediators appointed by the United States department of labor will confer here today with manufacturers of women's garments and with leaders of the union of their employees in an attempt to end the strike of 45,000 makers of women's clothes, which has been in progress for 14 weeks. If the mediators fail to bring about an agreement, it is understood they will start an investigation of the women's garment industry.

The strike situation was complicated today by the action of 150 manufacturers of men's clothes, who locked out yesterday 15,000 workers, and who planned to close more shops today, increasing the number of idle garment workers to 30,000. There are reports that the union of workers on men's garments will call a general strike of 60,000 men. This action would bring the total number of strikers on men's and women's garments in this city to 100,000 persons.

Fully \$100,000,000 in orders for women's clothes are waiting to be filled when the shops reopen. Manufacturers of men's clothing said that orders for \$150,000,000 worth of men's clothing had been placed for the fall season and that orders cannot be filled if the lockout leads to a general strike.

**AUSTRIANS TAKE MANY PRISONERS**

**Eighteen Thousand Russians Fall Into Hands of Enemy During Month of July.**

Berlin, Aug. 2.—Wireless to Sayville.—The capture during the month of July of more than 18,000 Russians, is announced by Austro-Hungarian army headquarters in its statement of August 1.

The official Austro-Hungarian headquarters report of today announces that the situation all along the Russian front is unchanged.

No change in conditions along the Italian front has occurred, says the announcement. Attacks by two Italian companies east of Slesetto, were repulsed.

**PROGRESSIVES TO DECIDE POLICIES**

**National Leaders Arrive in Indianapolis to Consider Proposals for Future Action.**

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 2.—Progressive national leaders began to arrive in Indianapolis today to attend the conference to be held tomorrow to determine the future policies of the party. According to men prominent in the party in Indiana three possible proposals may be considered. One of them is to name a presidential candidate; the second is to allow all Progressives freedom to vote for any candidate they desire in the national ticket, and the third is said to be a possible attempt to have President Wilson endorsed. Not more than forty or fifty Progressives are expected at the conference, it was said here.

**GERMANS ISSUE SEVERE ORDERS**

**Twenty-five Thousand French Citizens Deported on Hour and a Half's Notice.**

Paris, Aug. 2.—Noon.—Poignant details of the deportation at an hour and a half's notice of 25,000 citizens from the French towns of Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing by the Germans last Easter are given in a French yellow book released for publication today. The German orders were for the people in certain districts of these

towns to assemble in readiness for departure at their front doors, which were to be left open and none was to leave there before 8 a. m. The orders stated that "all protests will be useless and any one trying to evade deportation will be pitilessly punished."

The victims in all cases were chosen arbitrarily by the officer in charge of the deporting party. Each person singled out for deportation was allowed sixty pounds of baggage which it was recommended should consist of utensils for eating and drinking, a blanket, good shoes and personal linen. If any one exceeded this weight, his or her whole baggage was to be thrown aside.

Each bundle was to be made up separately for one person and supplied with a tag showing the address, name and number identity card. When at their destination the deported persons were allowed to write to their relatives once a month.

The yellow book continues: "The measure caused the greatest anguish and despair among the population of the notified districts, while, in some cases, it led to madness. Many people became so ill they had to take to their beds."

Parents, especially, suffered torture at seeing their wives, children and relatives of both sexes led away, or packed into street cars promiscuously with bad characters of all sorts, male and female, not knowing what was to be their destination or fate. The anguish was renewed night after night during the ten days of Easter."

**COUNTING THE STRIKE VOTES**

**Two Hundred Thousand Counted at Noon by Members of Four Railway Brotherhoods.**

**SOUTH FOR STRIKE**

**Western and Southwestern Chairmen to Arrive Soon With Votes From Respective Localities.**

New York, Aug. 2.—When 200,000 of the 400,000 ballots cast by members of four brotherhoods who are voting on the question of calling a general strike on 225 railroads had been counted at noon today, it was announced that a "perponderant number of the men are in favor of a strike."

The votes counted today are mainly votes of the eastern and southern districts of the "Big Four" railway brotherhoods. Western and southern chairmen will arrive in a few days with the ballots from their respective localities. It is expected that the lowest number of votes cast in favor of the strike will come from the eastern members of the railway unions. However, no matter what the number of votes cast against the strike by the eastern men there is practically no doubt that the majority of them favor the strike, it was asserted.

Thus far the largest number of votes in favor of the strike have been cast by the members from the south. One of the southerners who is in touch with the vote counting, predicted that the vote coming from his section would be as follows: Engineers, 96 per cent; trainmen, 98 per cent; firemen, 99 1/2 per cent and conductors, 94 per cent.

An official of the southern association of trainmen who is in close touch with the situation declared today that 95 1/2 per cent of the four orders of railway workers of the south favor the strike.

It had been expected that the counting of the vote would be complete by August 7, but at the rate the count is being made, it ought to be complete before the unless there should be some unexpected delay.

Hancock, Texas, Aug. 2.—No trace of the bandits reported to have crossed the Rio Grande eight miles below here had been found up to noon today. A report that they had unsaddled their horses and encamped in Lacam Pass south of Torrier, was denied by David Finley, a cattleman, who rode through the pass this morning.

**SO THE PEOPLE MAY KNOW**

That at this time—the most prosperous period that Ogden has ever enjoyed—there are people in this community in want and distress. Not people who have received that position through shiftlessness, carelessness or extravagance; but people of our best blood—people of the heroic class—who have let fathers, sons and husbands—their means of support—go to the front to protect their country—

Now it's up to the people of Ogden to take care of these dependents until such time as government relief is offered—

What are we going to do about it? National Guard Benefit Fund—Ogden Standard, \$50.00 a month for 12 months; Dr. Kanzler, \$2.00 a month for 12 months; Methodist Sunday School, \$5.00; Oracle Theatre, \$5.00 a month for 6 months; A. W. Meek, \$1.00; C. B. Sears, \$5.00; O. A. Parnley, \$5.00.

## HUNDREDS DIE IN BRUSH FIRES

**Many Northern Ontario Sections Unheard From—All May Have Perished.**

**POSTMAN'S STORY**

**Stage Horses Cut Loose and Passengers Take Refuge in Ditch—Many Terrible Tragedies.**

Toronto, Ontario, Aug. 2.—Estimates today of the number of dead in the bush fires in northern Ontario Saturday and Sunday are put at 50 by refugees arriving from the various localities in the fire swept zone. From many sections known to have been sprinkled with settlers no word has been received at any of the northern towns of refuge and this is taken to mean that all have perished.

A score of refugees, some with burns and all showing signs of suffering, arrived here today with stories of thrilling escapes.

Fred Miller, who was postman and stage driver from Mathewson to Munro, told how he and a few others tried to escape in the small stage. The flames caught them. They cut the horses loose, fled into a wet ditch and there fought off the flames that burned their clothing and scorched their bodies.

In coming from burned districts these refugees passed body after body, chief of women and children lying on the road in front of the clearings. In all they counted 57 who had perished.

W. B. Muir, a prospector, told of a family of five who got into a well to escape the fire. The sides caved in and all were suffocated. Muir said he passed culverts on the road filled with bodies of those who got into them, vainly trying with the water to quench the flames.

The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario engineers, it is stated, were heroes, running freights up and down the line as long as possible picking up refugees.

**NEW STEAMSHIP LINE TO PANAMA**

New Orleans, La., Aug. 2.—Announcement was made here today of the establishment of a new steamship line between New Orleans and Colon for the lumber trade with Panama. It was stated that six vessels had been purchased or chartered under the name of the Sam Aamon Steamship line.

**KNIGHTS RE-ELECT FOUR DIRECTORS**

Davenport, Iowa, Aug. 2.—The supreme convention of the Knights of Columbus in session here, re-elected the four members of the board of directors, whose terms expire. They are John H. Reardon of Denver, W. D. Dwyer of St. Paul, Dr. N. A. Dussault of Quebec, and Judge Paul Leche of Donaldsonville, La.

The board of directors will be authorized to expend what money is necessary to establish recreation and relief stations for the men enlisted in the militia because of the Mexican difficulty. Members in Canada and in Mexico will not be required to share the expense of this work.

**WILLING.** An English milkman had just finished his morning's round, and was returning home as he was addressed by an enlisted sergeant.

"Well, my man," said the sergeant, "my you like to serve the King? It would be the making of you."

"That I would," said the milkman, very excited. "How much does he take a day?"

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